

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Nomination for Posts at the United States Information Agency

November 8, 1993

The President announced today that he intends to nominate John P. "Jack" Loiello to be the Associate Director of the U.S. Information Agency for Education and Cultural Affairs, and that he has appointed Charles Fox to be the Director of USIA's WORLDNET TV and Film Service.

"Jack Loiello's long experience in promoting international goodwill makes him an outstanding choice for this position," said the President. "Likewise, Charles Fox brings a distinguished record in academia, the media, government, and business to this post at WORLDNET."

NOTE: Biographies were made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Nomination for Ambassador to Angola

November 8, 1993

The President announced today that he intends to nominate career Foreign Service officer Edmund T. DeJarnette, Jr., to be Ambassador to the Republic of Angola.

"I am very pleased to be making this announcement today," said the President. "Edmund DeJarnette's extensive experience in Africa makes him an outstanding choice for this post."

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Proclamation 6621—Veterans Day, 1993

November 5, 1993

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Veterans Day is a time for Americans to thank our Nation's military veterans for the sacrifices they have made to defend and preserve the blessings of liberty. During times of war and times of peace, these men and women have ensured that future generations would enjoy the life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness promised by our Nation's Founders. We have much to learn from all who have served.

In the major wars and numerous smaller conflicts fought by our Nation's Armed Forces, our men and women in uniform have shaped our Nation through their great sacrifices to safeguard our freedom. Through the War of Independence and the many wrenching conflicts of the 19th century, Americans preserved our Nation with their bravery and their commitment to duty and country. In the conflicts of our century, men and women in the Armed Forces have successfully defended our security, freedom, and ideals, helping to build America into a greater Nation.

On this day, we should pay special tribute to the more than 27 million living American veterans. Seventy-five years ago on November 11, the Armistice was signed, ending World War I, "the war to end all wars." More than 32,000 soldiers of the nearly 5 million who fought in World War I are still living, serving as a reminder of the struggles through which they secured our safety. Many more veterans from World War II and the Korean Conflict still serve their country as career soldiers and civilians, tempered with the experience of war. Vietnam veterans continue to help our Nation adjust to a new international security environment often characterized by regional conflicts similar to the war in which they fought.

Living veterans, having once served our country in uniform, now fill such key roles as teachers, police officers, business owners, doctors, lawyers, government officials, and

volunteers, sustaining our society secured by their service.

In a greater sense, this day cannot fully honor America's veterans who have risked and sacrificed their lives. But we can resolve to continue the struggle for freedom that they made their duty and to dedicate our lives to ensuring that their valiant efforts shall never have been in vain.

In order that we may pay due tribute to those who have served in our Armed Forces, the Congress has provided (5 U.S.C. 6103(a)) that November 11 of each year shall be set aside as a legal public holiday to honor America's veterans.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 11, 1993, as "Veterans Day." I urge all Americans to honor the resolution and commitment of our veterans through appropriate public ceremonies and private prayers. I also call upon Federal, State, and local government officials to display the flag of the United States and to encourage and participate in patriotic activities in their communities. I invite civic and fraternal organizations, churches, schools, businesses, unions, and the media to support this national observance with suitable commemorative expressions and programs.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:47 a.m., November 8, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 9, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on November 9.

Remarks on Endorsements of the North American Free Trade Agreement

November 9, 1993

The President. Thank you. Thank you very much for being here. After what David and Kathleen said, I'm not sure there's much left for me to say. I thought they were terrific, and I thank them for coming, for what they said, and for putting this issue squarely where it ought to be: on the questions of jobs and opportunity for the American people.

We asked you to come here today in the hope that together you would help us to pass the NAFTA legislation through Congress, and that if you have questions about this you could ask them. So I want to basically spend this time to open the floor to questions to you. But I would like to make just a few remarks if I might by way of introduction.

First of all, it's important to put this NAFTA agreement into the larger context of our Nation's economic strategy. And it's important that I at least tell you from my point of view how it fits. Our Nation is a churning cauldron of economic activity now, with a lot of opportunity being created and a lot of hardship being developed at the same time. The world is changing very rapidly. The American economy is changing very rapidly. For 20 years the wages of the bottom 60 percent of our work force, more or less, have been stagnant as people work harder for the same or lower wages. We know that over the last 20 years, as we've become more and more enmeshed in the global economy, the jobs have been changing more rapidly. We know now that when a person loses a job, for example, usually a person will find another job, but it's not the same old job. It used to be the normal course of events was you'd have a lay-off, but you wouldn't just lose a job. Those things are all changing now.

We know that through the discipline of the market economy our productivity now is the highest in the world again in manufacturing and in many other areas. But we also know that there's been a whole lot of reduction